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THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1769.

REMAINDER *of the* LETTER,

Begun in No. 1780.

IF my three firſt propoſitions are proved to the ſatisfaction of the reader, as I hope they are, I am perſuaded he will think *every* objection, of the *leaſt* conſequence to the aſſociators of this province and their reſolutions, in the two letters I point at, *already fully* obviated, by one or other of the arguments made uſe of in the courſe of that proof: However, as I think ſome ſtrictures on theſe letters, eſpecially on Mr. W's, with which I ſhall beg leave to begin, may not be without their uſe to the general cauſe of liberty, I will ſtill entreat the reader's indulgence to make them.

There are indeed, three letters printed on the ſame page of the Gazette; but the middle one, Mr. D's, appearing to every gentleman I have converſed with, to be not of the leaſt conſequence, excepting that of a foil to Mr. W's, I ſhall therefore diſregard it entirely.

As to the ſneers *throughout* Mr. W's letter, as well on our "*ſelf-denying ordinance*," as he is pleaſed to term our reſolutions, as on the aſſociators, the judges, clergy, &c. they cannot but be thought altogether beneath notice; and certainly muſt appear very *mal apropos*, whatever *deep* wit they may contain in a "*vindication of himſelf*," with regard to a matter of the higheſt and moſt general concern to the liberties of all America.---In ſhort, if any thing like this be proper, on a ſerious ſubject, to be mingled with "ſentiments," which, with ſome degree of *ſolemnity*, are declared, at the cloſe of his letter, to be "SINCERE," and ſuch as "HE CANNOT HELP governing his conduct by;" I confeſs myſelf *totally* ignorant of every thing belonging either to decency or propriety.

This gentleman ſays, very careleſſly and cavalierly indeed, "My name, I AM TOLD, is inſerted in the liſt of non-ſubſcribers to the *ſelf-denying ordinance*, or reſolutions; with what view or intention, I NEITHER CARE OR ENQUIRE AFTER!" But would he not have done *both*, had the aſſociators been influenced by "*that rancour and ſpirit in civil affairs*," which he prefaces with a "GOD FORBID! that HE, deſcended, by his mother's ſide, from anceſtors who ſeverely ſuffered *by the perſecutions of Louis the XIVth, for exerciſing a liberty of conſcience*, *ſhould* EVER ADOPT!"

And when he ſays, "where is the reaſon, the juſtice, the charity, in locking up my property, with endeavours to force a compliance or ſtarve me? Had I no other reſources than what a plantation afforded, I would endure every thing, rather than have the freedom of my will or underſtanding limited or directed by the humours or *capricious proſcriptions* of men, not having authority." Are not the aſſociators extremely obliged to him for all theſe polite hints? But had Mr. W. *really* apprehended, that the united people of this province were, in framing their reſolutions, actuated by "that rancour and ſpirit" which attended "the perſecutions" of Louis the XIVth," or had determined to "proſcribe" indeed; that is, to *cenſure capitally, or doom to deſtruction* the non-ſubſcriber thereto? I am perſuaded, that notwithſtanding all this bluſtering, he would have "cared and enquired after" his own ſafety a little more, *before* he would have dared to uſe ſuch provoking expreſſions and inſinuations, as his letter is crammed with; being, in my opinion, almoſt a continued ſneer from one end to the other. However, I am, for my part, glad ſuch an occaſion has happened; as it muſt demonſtrate to all the world, in the plaineſt and ſtrongeſt manner, that the aſſociators had and have in view, nothing, by their reſolutions, but a cool fixed determination, in the moſt *prudent, peaceable, and forbearing manner poſſible*, to endeavour to recover and preſerve their juſt, common, and moſt ineſtimable rights and liberties.

AFTER ſuch diſingenuous treatment as the aſſociators have met with in this letter, I hope Mr. W. will pardon *one of them*, for aſſerting, that the political principles he has *in all appearance* ADOPTED *for many years paſt*, would have ſuited, *even in France*, the reign of Louis the XIVth, *much better than the preſent times*: And in ſhort, were he even to go there *now*, ſo much are times altered in that country, ſince that arbitrary Prince's reign, I much queſtion, whether any of the relations he may have there, would not be *aſhamed* to own him, unleſs he acknowledged them intitled to *more* rights and privileges than he hath *ever* ſeemed willing to allow in either of his *quondam public characters* to *the inhabitants of this province*.

Mr. W. tells us, "he conſiders his name being in the liſt of non-ſubſcribers, as an honourable certificate of him, by repreſenting him as one, upon whom neither *fear, intereſt, or the prevailing deſire, and ſeeming ſecurity, of ſwimming with the ſtream*, could operate, to do violence to his judgment." As to "fear," the gentleman could never be ſerious in mentioning: He certainly could be under no apprehenſions of that ſort, or he would never have been ſo imprudent, as to have publiſhed ſuch a letter: And with regard to "intereſt, and the prevailing deſire, and ſeeming ſecurity of ſwimming with the ſtream." Do not we all *ſee*, Mr. W. AGAIN in the ſtream of honour and preferment, which is, at leaſt "*ſeemingly*," a ſtream of "ſecurity" and "intereſt" too? And though he has not yet perhaps ſwam up high enough in that ſtream, to ſatisfy his "prevailing deſire," is it unlikely he may ſoon do ſo, by means of this "honourable certificate" of the aſſociators he is ſo *vain* of, added to that of another "honourable certificate" of HIS OWN, bearing date the 15th of September, 1768? What *this* ſeems to have *begun*, may not *that*, probably, be inſtrumental fully to *complete*; eſpecially if "the miniſtry ſhould be of the diſpoſition imputed to them?" However, be this as it may, it is to be hoped the times will again return, by and by, when at leaſt *ſome feeling* for, ſome *little appearance* of a favourable tendency towards the rights and privileges of the people, may be more generally looked upon, as a *ſomewhat neceſſary ingredient* in the candidates for the *higheſt* ſtation in an American province.

The honourable certificate of himſelf, juſt hinted at, I dare ſay few readers will be at a loſs to gueſs, muſt be Mr. W's laſt addreſs, to the electors of St. John's pariſh, printed in Mr. Crouch's paper, which I beg leave to lay here before my reader; the reaſon for doing ſo, will appear preſently.

To the Electors of ST. JOHN's *Pariſh*, COLLETON *County*.

GENTLEMEN,

THIS addreſs is not dictated either by preſumption or diffidence, but ſprings ſolely from that deference which the repeated favours I have received at your hands require from me.

I have not the vanity to aſſume any merit from my conduct in aſſembly; yet I can with truth ſay in vindication of it, that it has been directed by my judgment, founded upon the beſt ideas of the conſtitution I have, with ſome induſtry, been able to form. For this reaſon, and from the frequent approbation of the pariſh, I might, with ſome colour, flatter myſelf with an expectation of ſtill continuing to be the object of your choice at the enſuing election: Nor will I ſo far take blame to myſelf, as to ſuſpect that I have incurred your diſpleaſure, by making an unſeconded motion for erecting a ſtatue in honour of his Majeſty, as an expreſſive teſtimony of our loyalty; and that, not in excluſion of, but in preference only, to Mr. Pitt's: A name to which I give no epithets: *Your opinion of his behaviour that drew upon him the rebuke of Lord* Granville; *of his adviſing (ſo powerfully could a partiality to the gratis dictum of his relation operate) the confirmation of a ſuſpenſion without a hearing, which, without a hearing, and without any communication to the council, had before taken place, and the charge concealed to this very day; of his ſyſtem of politics in relation to Hanover, and German troops, at different periods of time; of his promiſes, not only not performed, but in the zenith of his power not ſo much as attempted to be performed, to mend the conſtitution by a more equal repreſentation of the commons of Great-Britain, &c. will create you no difficulty in affixing ſuch as are ſuitable.*

Whatever your ſentiments are, I ſhould ſubmit myſelf to your determination upon this occaſion with the utmoſt ſatisfaction. Your ſervice is an honour I have always held in the higheſt eſtimation, and the ſenſe of it I ſhall with gratitude carry to my grave.

Under theſe impreſſions I ſhould be altogether unpardonable, if, by my ſilence, I ſhould be the means of giving you any unneceſſary trouble. It is therefore incumbent upon me to make known my deſire that you would tranſfer your kind intentions to ſome other gentleman in my room; ſince a variety of circumſtances have occurred that make it impoſſible for me to give that unwearied and conſcientious attendance, without which it is obvious, the duties of ſuch a ſtation muſt be imperfectly exerciſed, your reaſonable expectations moſt likely prove abortive, and your juſt rights but precarioufly preſerved.

In no event can I forget my obligations to you, or decline any good offices my humble ſituation in life may enable me to render you.

September 15, 1768. WILLIAM WRAGG.

I have reprinted *the whole* of this moſt candid, curious and elegant piece, to prevent the leaſt ſuſpicion of any thing unfair being intended. The parts *now* printed in Roman, are thoſe I ſhall principally remark on.

This letter, containing an inſinuation of the blackeſt kind, againſt a late aſſembly, compoſed of as loyal ſubjects as ever ſerved their King and country, founded *only* upon the "*unſeconded motion*" there mentioned (which happened conſiderably more than two years *preceding* the date thereof) was not publiſhed till *after* that aſſembly, was diſſolved, having ſat the time appointed by law. This inſinuation, I ſay, was juſtly deſpiſed at the time of its appearance, and paſſed over with ſilent contempt, being looked upon as---------- I *can* "give it no epithets" *ſevere enough*.

Though, I think, the total neglect it met with *here* at that time, was the only, and moſt proper treatment it *then* deſerved; becauſe the writer ſeemed *then* to be *exactly* of as much political conſequence *at home, as here*, that is, *none at all*; altogether overlooked and diſregarded: Yet, *ſince* the writing that letter, or honourable certificate of himſelf, as it has been already juſtly called, he has had not only his plucked feather reſtored to him, but been preſented with a very honourable and profitable poſt beſides: (Which plainly ſhews, no ſmall notice is *now* taken of him by the miniſtry, and *very probably* on account of that letter) a few remarks thereon, may not *now* be altogether ſo unneceſſary, as they plainly appeared to be *laſt year*.

I had the honour to be a member of that houſe of aſſembly, and of every other Mr. W. ever ſerved in, and gave as "unwearied and conſcientious an attendance" as ever he did; was preſent when he made the motion, and remember it perfectly well, and then took it, as, I believe, all, or moſt other gentlemen in the houſe did, and I may fairly add, out of the houſe too, as a moſt artful endeavour, if poſſible, to overſet, *indirectly*, what he plainly found he had not *the leaſt chance* of doing *openly*, had he *ſo* attempted it; and this appears clearly enough to have been his intention, even by his own repreſentation of the matter, in the preceding letter. However, whether this was, or was not, his view, is of no great moment: it is certain, his motion was not ſeconded, as very few of his motions indeed were in that houſe, notwithſtanding "that unwearied attendance" he really gave. "An unwearied and conſcientious attendance," a man, honoured and entruſted in general aſſembly, with the rights of his fellow-ſubjects, ought *moſt certainly* to give: But what end or purpoſe can ſuch a *mere* attendance anſwer? By that *alone*, "it is obvious, the duties of ſuch a ſtation, muſt be" very "imperfectly exerciſed;" by that *alone*, "the juſt rights of his conſtituents, be but" very "precarioufly preſerved:" But if, inſtead of affording the leaſt aſſiſtance, towards preſerving them, when in the utmoſt danger, ſuch a man, ſhould conſtantly and uniformly exert all his abilities, in thwarting and oppoſing every means adopted by the reſt of the members for that purpoſe; had he not better have ſtaid at home, than attended at all upon ſuch occaſions?

But, ſuppoſing the motion had been ſeconded, I am very certain it would have been oppoſed, from motives of the pureſt love and duty to his Majeſty, and the moſt generous and delicate regard for his reputation with poſterity. To erect a ſtatue to *a ſubject*, who has done any eminent ſervices to his country, is indeed *a proper and real* compliment to him, from *his free fellow-ſubjects*, void of any reaſonable ſuſpicion, of proceeding from any thing, but their ſincere love and regard to his perſon, and reſpect for his merit; *but* to a *living* King, in my humble opinion, it is far from being a proper, a delicate compliment, for *free* ſubjects to make; it is at leaſt, a very ſuſpicious one, far from indicating, *with any certainty*, the *real* affections and "loyalty" of a people, towards their Sovereign; for, a very ſcanty acquaintance indeed, with hiſtory, is ſufficient to ſhew inconteſtably, that for one good King, who deſervedly had a ſtatue erected to him, *in his life-time*, twenty of the moſt abandoned tyrannical wretches that ever diſgraced human nature, have had them ſtuck up in every corner of their dominions, by means of court-ſycophants and flatterers, never wanting amongſt mankind. The gentlemen of that aſſembly, were of opinion, there was no occaſion to erect an *outward* ſtatue to our King, as he had a much better erected *inwardly*, in the hearts of all his American ſubjects; and, I am ſure, his Majeſty was never dearer to thoſe of this province, ſince his acceſſion to the throne, than at *that very period*, from whence this moſt diſingenuous and unnatural inſinuation took its riſe.

Many more obſervations might be made on this moſt extraordinary addreſs to his conſtituents, but I forbear, and return to his "vindication of himſelf."

This writer tells us, "*the freedom of the conſtitution, and the genuine undepraved text of the laws, will ſupport his claim to an indiſputable right* of withholding his aſſent to propoſitions which he diſapproves of, and which are in their nature altogether diſcretionary:" No man will deny this, as here ſtated; and though I am no lawyer, yet I defy him to deny, and ſupport that denial by ſound arguments, *with or without ſneers*, that the freedom of the conſtitution, ſupported by the law of nature, and the moſt eſſential maxims of what is called the common law of England, far ſuperior, and allowed to be ſo, to any ſtatute, written, or "genuine undepraved *Text*"-law whatever to the contrary, will ſupport the aſſociators, in *every title* they have done on the preſent occaſion: But when I recollect how many years I have ſerved with this gentleman in our aſſemblies, having had the honour to be a member of *every houſe* he was in, I confeſs, I cannot forbear ſmiling, to *ſee him in print*, "*CLAIMING an indiſputable right to a SUPPORT from the freedom of the conſtitution*," when I defy any man, who was ever in any houſe with him, to name a ſingle article of the Britiſh conſtitution, any way *peculiar* to Britons; and *diſtinguiſhing* them from the ſubjects of the moſt abſolute government in Europe, that he hath ever *ſupported*: On the contrary, has not this gentleman conſtantly and uniformly, for a ſeries of years, oppoſed, and often with a *peculiar vehemence*, EVERY meaſure, that the different houſes, he has been in, were taking, to *ſupport* the *moſt eſſential* rights and liberties of the people, as well from the encroachments of an arbitrary governor, ſome years ago, as ſince from the dreadful attacks of the ſtamp-act, and other acts of parliament? Was not too, during theſe alarming times, EVERY MATERIAL *right*, the people claim, in the *utmoſt* danger; and did he ever *ſupport* ONE, *any where*? Nays, has he not often, by a moſt audible NO, ALONE prevented the houſe from being *unanimous* in meaſures, not only rightly calculated in themſelves, to *ſupport* the liberties of the people, but ſuch as have proved ſo in the event? Is there one matter of fact more notorious than this, in the province? In ſhort, if this gentleman would condeſcend to give us, *in print*, *his idea* of "the freedom of the conſtitution" *preciſely*, I am ſure it muſt be a great curioſity indeed! if even in the *moſt diſtinguiſhing* dreſs he is able to introduce it, it contain one ſingle eſſential freedom, worth an Engliſhman's owning; if it do, it muſt certainly, *ſo far*, contain a recantation of the principles he has always apparently acted upon, in either of his quondam public characters.

WHEN the moſt important concerns of a free people, are brought to ſuch a criſis, that they muſt either loſe them, or do ſomething *immediately* for their preſervation: During ſuch times, for a man to be *always* pulling to pieces *every thing* propoſed, without *ever* ONCE ſubſtituting any thing in its room, unleſs, perhaps, a flimſy "*hint*," better let alone, like that at the foot of his preſent letter; appearing (as will be ſhewn preſently) more like a tub to the whale, than any thing deſerving the name of a "*ſincere*" propoſal: I ſay, can ſuch behaviour as this, indicate *even* the man of ability? If it do, it muſt be the ability of finding fault and picking holes; which any man, of the loweſt capacity, with a ſneering turn, may do as well as himſelf; but the difficulty is, to mend.

With regard to the general reſolutions of this province, we all know, that our greateſt hopes of ſucceſs, are built on our *union*. Many methods of doing what is intended by them, might doubtleſs have been thought of; and the very worſt that could be picked out, *with* union, would, in all probability, be preferable to the beſt, *without*; becauſe, *without* union, the *beſt* muſt fail. When ſuch is our ſituation, and men will not, and cannot, from their diſtance of habitation from each other, and many other common cauſes, long acquieſce in being bandyed about from reſolutions to reſolutions, what but the greateſt perplexity muſt enſue, from every man's obſtinately adhering to thoſe meaſures only, which he alone might think beſt? *Any* one of their plans, *generally* adopted, might, perhaps, anſwer the end; but *all* of them being adopted together, that is, *every* man purſuing *his own* plan, and *that only*, can anſwer no purpoſe, but to create confuſion, expoſe our weakneſs, and make us ridiculous. Upon this common rock, the rights of many a free people have been often ſhipwrecked; for your crafty, arbitrary politicians, who ſtudy mankind merely to carry on their own narrow ambitious views, well know, that in moſt popular matters, there are a great variety of ways to come at the ſame end; and that it often happens, that thoſe purſued by the people, are not, *in themſelves*, the ſhorteſt and beſt; but *become* ſo, merely by their *uniting* in them: This often gives thoſe acute ſons of cunning, a fine field to range in; where, by dexterouſly playing their parts, as opportunity offers, by themſelves or their emiſſaries, ſome pointing out the preference of this, ſome of that method, to the one adopted, which, perhaps, may, viſibly be the caſe: But the difficulty, riſk, and diſguſt, probably attending an alteration (of which they take care not to ſay a ſyllable) may at the ſame time, ſo overbalance any advantages ariſing therefrom, as to deter the real friends of the people from attempting it.---By this thread-bare trick, I ſay, the promoters of arbitrary power, often ſo work upon the different humours and opinions of free men, as to divide them, and then their work is done; and every thing they aim at, very ſoon follows of courſe: *Divide et impera*, having been one of the principal maxims amongſt the politicians of all ages.

Mr. W. has a very pretty *laboured* clauſe, on "decent *external ſorrow*:" The meaning of which is, as things ſtand at preſent, between Great-Britain and her colonies, that we are even to *force* the dead to lend a hand, and a very great hand too, to enſlave the living; very *decent* indeed! We are told, "by habit, it ſeems as awkward not to conform to it, as to ſee a parſon mounting the pulpit in a red coat." Why ſo? The gentleman has ſurely forgot a very large body of fellow-ſubjects, who make no uſe at all of mourning, and have always been looked upon as *a very decent* people; the more ſo, *by many*, *in this particular*; becauſe, by avoiding "*external ſorrow*" they eſcape, together with it, the often too juſt ſuſpicion of diſſimulation and hypocriſy.---The examples of the rich, we all know, are too generally followed by others; often much to their prejudice, and not ſeldom, to the entire ruin of themſelves and families. In no inſtance, has this obſervation been ſo remarkably verified amongſt us, as in the *late* method of conducting the funerals of our relations. Whole families, of the beſt diſpoſitions, have been reduced to great ſtraits and difficulties for a long time, by imprudently overſtraining their circumſtances, to ſhew, *what is here* called, "a decent external ſorrow for the death of relations and friends;" and beſides, inſtances are not wanting, were the juſt creditor has been defrauded and ruined by this means: Upon which account, the generous ſympathizing rich man, ought to be very cautious what examples he ſhews, eſpecially in inſtances of this tender kind.---If meat, ſays the great St. Paul, make my brother to offend, I will eat no fleſh while the world ſtandeth. Why? Leſt I make my brother to offend: So the rich good-natured man, ought to ſay with regard to mourning---if mourning make my poorer brother to offend, when in a weak and delicate ſituation, againſt his family, his creditors, himſelf, and above all, againſt his country, I will never wear mourning as long as the world ſtandeth, however "*awkward*" I may appear, leſt I make my brother to offend.

I come now to the gentleman's "hint" "He would recommend to the consideration of the subsisting committee," "towards facilitating that laduable purpose," that "plan of general economy he embraces with much zeal," which "the community, as well as too many individuals, have reason to lament that it hath not been earlier adopted upon ITS OWN TRUE SOLID PRINCIPLES." AND,

Quid dignum tanto feret hic promissor hiatu?

What is this most important "hint?" Why, truly, a reduction of interest to six per cent. "A resolution," which, "he makes no doubt OUR *legislature* will, if thought expedient, even without application, carry effectually into execution."

Risum teneatis amici?

If this be not,

Parturient montes nascetur ridiculus mus,

I really do not know what can be.

Mr. W. hath here most certainly waded out of his depth; and justifies a common observation, whether applicable to this gentleman, in *more* instances than the present, I will not say, That a man had better *speak* a hundred ridiculous things than *write* one.... To gild those of the *first* kind, an insinuating address, accompanied with an engaging, well-directed glancing-smile, and, above all, an easy flow of *sweetly sounding* words, delivered in a *Trim*-like stand, from a conspicuous, well-chosen situation, have often done wonders: We have seen these, *formerly*, so fascinate and confound the hearer *and spectator*, as to cause the greatest absurdities, to pass over, unnoticed: Besides, words *spoken*, are at best but wind, and soon fly out of the memory: But words, *cloathed with ink*, are not only permanent witnesses, against the writer, but, being deprived of all the above pretty external airs and advantages, must make him very ridiculous indeed, if they do not convey *some small* degree of meaning, *applicable* to the subject treated of.

Now, supposing Mr. W's hint could be carried into execution, *no matter by* WHAT *legislature*; it is so far from being of that "general utility," which he declares, "made him desirous of tabling it to them," [the people to the northward] that I cannot see what use it could be of at all, to such a "plan of general economy," as is the aim of all Americs at this time. WHEN then can get money upon *easier* terms, will any man say, *that* will be an inducement to them, to buy *less* of British manufactures? Besides, it certainly could be of very little, if any, service to any colony but our own; and even in ours, could be of advantage to the money borrowers only; not, surely, to the money lenders.

Whereas the associators plan, has in view the advantage of *all British America*. Now, if interest of money were reduced even to two per cent. of what service *could* that be, towards getting the acts of parliament, so generally complained of throughout America, repealed; the point we wish for; and I would willingly still hope, Mr. W. does too?--But, be that as it may, his "hint" cannot be carried into execution, by any "legislature," so as to serve any good purpose; for every man, the least acquainted with the subject, must know, that the reduction of interest, like most other matters, relative to trade, may be led, but cannot be drove; that is, natural circumstances must precede: for instance, in the present point, there must be more lenders than borrowers, when that is the case; then the lender, rather than keep his money in his chest, if his inclination, opportunities, or infirmities, will not permit him to improve it himself, may be willing to let it at a lower rate; or, perhaps, his necessities may oblige him to do so: When this becomes general, then the interfering of the legislature may be proper enough, to help nature, and fix it as well as they can. I say, as well as they can; for even after this, if circumstances should again greatly and generally alter, in the *lenders* favour, so that there be *few* lenders, and *many* borrowers, their law may be, and probably will be, evaded.---And when interest of money was reduced from ten to eight per cent. what made that law natural and proper was, that at that time, the monies to be lent, exceeded the sums wanted by good borrowers, such as the lenders thought good.

Again, though it may be imagined a little paradoxical, yet, interest on money, being higher here than in the northern colonies, is one plain proof of our being in a more thriving or growing situation than they are: That we have more openings here for adventurous men, of greater credit than capitals to make a fortune by, than they have.---Now, this being actually our situation, and there being abundantly more borrowers than lenders, supposing that the legislature, were imprudently to interfere at this time, and lower the interest of money to six per cent. what would be the consequence? It would give a manifest advantage to the knavish part of the borrowers, over the really honest: These, by making a conscience of counteracting or evading any plain *constitutional* law of the community they live in, and which they, *by themselves or representatives, have assented to*, would, by that means, go without what sums their necessities, or the advantages that offered, might prompt them to borrow: While the others, less scrupulous, would comply with evasive proposals, and thereby get what they wanted.

In short, such a law, not properly timed, would be so far from being of any assistance, to the honest laborious manufacturer, and honest industrious planter, that, on the other hand, it is far more probable, it would injure many of them very sensibly.

This is a copious subject. Much more might be added, but, I hope, what has been already said, will be thought fully sufficient to shew, that the gentleman's *important hint*, arising from any "BECAUSE" whatever, would, politically speaking, at this time especially, not be "wholesome food" for us: And, with regard to the general American point aimed at, a chip in porridge; though it seems rather intended, as I said before, to be as a tub to the whale.

However, the associators cannot but be much obliged to this writer, for his most genteel insinuation, that they have "*servilely*" entered into these measures: "BECAUSE!" the like were adopted to the northward. Though "our circumstances are, in some respects, dissimilar to theirs;" yet, we are very sure, with regard to the present proceedings, what is "wholesome food for them, politically speaking," must be so for us too: in the dressing and seasoning, indeed, there may be some little, but by no means material, difference: And the man, who endeavours to suggest any thing at this time, which may cause any jealousy or division amongst the American colonies, can be no friend to *any* of them.

It is to be hoped, there are amongst the sons of America, at least 7000 men, who have not, and will not, with God's assistance, bow the knee to Baal, *in any shape*; who have adopted these measures from principle, from a deep sense of their duty to God and man; not *because* this or that province, or this or that great man, hath, or hath not, done so; and who will, let others do as they please, and let what will be the consequence, finally part with their liberties, only with their lives.

Many of us long to see published, those "ABSOLUTELY necessary regulations, with regard to the *police* of this town," which this gentleman hints at; and sincerely wish, that he may be *more lucky* in *them*: that *they, at least*, may be founded on "TRUE AND SOLID PRINCIPLES," and such as are *practically* calculated to reduce the number of "dram-shops," which, we think, with him, are "the bane of all order and sobriety." They cannot be expected to give rise to, or promote *any resolutions* of a salutary nature to society.

Now let me pass to Mr. G's letter: and I really think this gentleman merits great consideration. It is known he assisted in framing the merchants resolves, signed them, and, no one doubts, he intended to observe them strictly; and that, in pursuance of such intentions, he actually took the first opportunity to countermand the order he had sent home for goods; and though engaged, as he tells us, in a branch of business, of a particular nature, the Indian trade, which, if laid down but for a season, cannot be resumed again, in the same extent; yet he gave up his interest, without contest or hesitation. These are certainly, such pleas, that the writers of the other letters, have not the least shadow of a pretence to make; and will, no doubt, with the candid, be some excuse, for the great warmth shewn by this gentleman, in several parts of his letter.

He says, "he always declared, that he thought himself bound by the merchants resolutions; and while he acted *conformable* to them, and IN CONCERT *with his neighbours, a publication of his name, was arbitrary and unjust.*" I am very sorry he should think so, and hopeful, when this gentleman recollects, that *every* merchant of that large committee, of which he was a member, excepting *only* himself, have consented to cancel those resolutions he speaks of, and have actually signed the present, no doubt, from a conviction of the absolute necessity of such a step; for, we all know, the two *distinct* forms of agreement, subsisting *together, before* the present one was come into, clashed in several particulars; and one or other, of course, must give way. I say, when this gentleman considers all this, a little more coolly, he must be convinced, that he cannot act "*in concert* with his neighbours," by even, *still*, "*conforming*" to the merchants late resolutions; (and not thinking himself, as he tells us, absolved therefrom) while the *present general* set exists: And to expect, that at least ninety-nine gentlemen, out of an hundred, in the province, should cancel their resolutions; and the merchants consent to be "*banged*" back to the *only one* he signed with them, to oblige him, he must certainly think too unreasonable.

As to the peculiar hardships, he may suffer, with regard to his particular business; I cannot think so meanly of this gentleman, as to imagine, he values his essential rights, as a British subject, at so low a rate, as to put them in competition with the hardships he talks of.---Besides, it is next to impossible, we all know, for a *general* measure to be pursued, that will affect all alike: The hardships of particulars, are not to be considered, when the good of the whole is the object in view; as evidently it is, in the case before us. Is there any thing in this world, that ought to be dearer to us, than our liberties? To recover and secure these, is the manifest and only aim, of the resolutions entered into: It would then, certainly shew the greatest weakness, upon such a common, such a trying occasion, to hazard these, by winking at the most dangerous precedents and openings; lest *a very few* individuals indeed, should suffer some particular hardships.

Mr. G. must, I think, be mistaken (though it be very far from being material, whether he be or not) in saying, "the present, is the seventh form of agreement, that has been proposed, and the fifth subscribed:" For my part, I can recollect but five proposed, and four only signed, *including* the present: The first and second, of those signed, were, to a tittle, the same, excepting the article of negroes, and a small, *merely explanatory* clause, added to the end of the last resolution, of the second set. The third form, was that of the merchants, which visibly clashing with the second, created a necessity for making a fourth, *the present* form. These are all, I can recollect, which were signed; and, considering all circumstances, so far from our having been "bandyed about from resolutions to resolutions," on the contrary, it is no less surprising than agreeable, in my humble opinion, to find, that a matter of this *general* nature and consequence, should be brought to so happy an issue, upon so very few trials, far less than might have been expected. In short, so manifest a token of the great harmony and unanimity, that must be existing amongst us, upon this important occasion, must, I think, produce no small degree of pleasure, to all the true lovers of liberty throughout America, as well as afford the *greatest* satisfaction and confidence amongst ourselves.

Excepting only with regard to *duration*, our general resolutions cannot affect this gentleman's business, a whit more than those he has already signed, the late merchants. But what purpose will only an, as it were, *temporary* agreement answer? That certainly would carry with it, some suspicion at least, of our being dubious of one another. Surely, the hardships we suffer, cannot be comparable, to what our oppressors must undergo; and shall we, struggling in defence of *our all*, shew less appearance of resolution and steadiness, than they do, or may do, in endeavouring to deprive us thereof; and that too, even when we stand, all circumstances taken together, upon *much better, and much more tenable* ground, than they do? For my part, I cannot entertain a suspicion, that the generality of the people of this province, can be capable of acting so infamous a part, as to desist from their resolutions, even if Great-Britain were to continue so infatuated, as NEVER to repeal these detestable acts we complain of; though I verily believe, they will be repealed, within twelve months, provided we do not suffer ourselves to be outwitted, intimidated, cajoled, or douceured into a *disunion*. However, let them do what they may, they cannot *force* us to lay our money out in their wares, whether we will or not: And this supposition, is the BASIS of all the American resolutions, and a very good one it is; such an one, as we cannot easily be removed from.

I shall make no farther remarks on this gentleman's letter, but conclude, with sincerely wishing, he would recollect himself, and unite with us, in this common cause.

I shall now close the whole of this long letter, with a few hints, adapted to the situation of the people of this province, as distinguished into planters, merchants, and mechanics. Such of the planters, as have but few or no slaves, I beg leave to call farmers, intending chiefly our back settlers. As I, by no means, design any offence, in any thing here said, I hope none will be taken.

Though there are not wanting, wealthy men amongst the farmers and mechanics; yet, in common, their circumstances are but low; and as oppression, when at its height, generally falls heaviest upon men, who have little beforehand, but depend, almost, altogether upon their own daily labour and industry, for the maintenance of themselves and families; it is no wonder, that throughout America, we find these men extremely anxious and attentive, to the cause of liberty.---While a British American subject, has a full and peaceable enjoyment of all the constitutional rights he is entitled unto, not an *honest industrious* man, amongst the poorest of them (unless some very uncommon instances indeed) but must find himself, in a very comfortable situation, especially when he compares his condition, with that of the poor of other nations. The distinctions, in that case, between the farmer and rich planter, the mechanic and the rich merchant, being abundantly more *here*, in imagination, than reality; there not being the least danger of starving, amongst us. Every man, therefore, who has the *constitutional* command of what is his own, be it more or less, and confines his wants thereto, may, without repining, follow his daily employment, with the greatest chearfulness, and make himself very easy and contented, even supposing, he acquires his living by the sweat of his brow: And, in fact, more of these people, we find, appear to do so, than of those who are owners of very large possessions.---But when oppression stalks abroad, then the case, indeed, is widely different: For in arbitrary governments, tyranny generally descends, as it were, from rank to rank, through the people, 'till almost the whole weight of it, at last, falls upon the honest laborious farmer, mechanic, and day labourer. When this happens, it must make them poor, almost *irremediably* poor indeed! And the very apprehension thereof, cannot but cause extreme uneasiness. This, therefore, naturally accounts for these people, in particular, being so united and steady, every where, to prevent, if possible, being reduced to so dismal a situation: Which, should it be unhappily the case, they cannot but know, they must then see it out, and feel it out too, be it what it may. The generous rich man, whose example and influence, is commonly of the greatest weight, and often carries all before it, when he well considers this, supposing he was not concerned himself, would not hesitate a moment, to do every thing in his power, to avert so dire a calamity, as oppression, from his poor neighbours.---And, amongst the rich planting gentlemen, we know numbers, of this generous sympathising cast of mind, are not wanting: But yet, so kind and careful is the Author of our beings, in linking us one with another, that the most callous, selfish, narrow-minded man in the province, who, perhaps, cannot believe there is so weak a mortal in the world (as he would call the person now described) must sometimes find himself feelingly convinced, that, even by his own pitiful principle alone, he is, as it were, providentially constrained, without any human law, or outward violence, to make the public good, however reluctantly and against the grain, the scale to measure more of his actions by, than he is probably aware of: For,

Ev'n *mean self-love*, becomes by FORCE DIVINE,
The *scale* to *measure* others wants by thine. POPE.

If there be, I say, any such merely two-legged animal, amongst the rich planters, of so miserably selfish a disposition, he should consider, if he withdraw his example and influence, at this important crisis, from his neighbour the farmer, what fatal consequence it may be of to himself, as he, in a manner, thereby will oblige this last, to make such distinctions, upon any accident arising, merely *within* his, and other rich planters possessions, near him, to which the farmer is not *so* exposed, as may greatly distress him indeed; and that only, by the farmer's passing by him, on such occasions, and giving the first of his, then much wanted assistance, to his benevolent neighbour? How will he then reproach himself, I say, for having given room for this; nay, made such a conduct, in some measure, necessary? And, supposing the farmer's humanity, would not permit him, upon these trials, to carry his resentment any farther, than merely giving this natural and grateful preference of his services, to the generous man, who had exerted himself to the uttermost, in the common cause, wherein the farmer was so anxious; might not that *alone*, be of the greatest detriment to him, exclusive of the mortification, to feel himself so deservedly requited?

Happy is it for the province in general, that the farmers, in our back settlements, are become so numerous; vastly more so, than, I am convinced, many of us hereabouts imagine; and they are still, amazingly increasing.---These useful people, are settled on very small tracts; which, in no great length of time, in all probability, will be subdivided into still smaller, amongst their children; by which means, they cannot be expected, to cultivate their lands, with any very considerable assistance, besides their own families. In short, if they continue coming in such numbers, for seven years more, as they have for seven past, they will be so thickly settled, that slaves will, in no great number of years after, in all probability, become rather an incumbrance to them, for want of land, as they are now, to most of the people to the northward. I say, what a happy circumstance is this to us all; but especially to the wealthy planter, possessed of large bodies of good lands, with a number of hands to cultivate them? Upon this account, as upon several others, they may be looked upon, in my humble opinion, such of them only, who are really honest and industrious (the rest are a nuisance) as the most intrinsically useful people we have: What they get, is *all* clear gain, and strength to the province; without any alloy or inconvenience attending it. The wealthy planter's profit, may add also to the riches of his country: But then (the greatest part thereof) is annually laid out, in what, were it not for the numerous body of farmers behind him, might, very probably, turn out not of such advantage, either to the owner, or the province, as it does now. Indeed, were it not, for the continual increase of these people, it would be little less than madness, notwithstanding the most sanguine prospects, for the rich planter to go on, year after year, adding to himself, such very precarious property indeed, *to call it no other*: But when it is well known, what large bodies of farmers, are settled, and settling continually, at the back of him, upon small tracts of land, the risk lessens in proportion; and his scheme, under that consideration, appears with a somewhat more prudent and seasonable aspect. But then, certainly none of these rich gentlemen, should be forgetful of the men, who are *always ready* to assist them, upon occasion; or rather, *what is better still*, by being *always ready*, perhaps, preventing *any occasion* from happening; especially too, when they consider, that their example and influence, is the principal, if not the only, assistance, required from them, or indeed, that they can give the farmer, in lieu of every risk, he may be *occasionally* exposed to, *merely* to secure their property, and prevent it from being, otherwise, not improbably, very detrimental to themselves and neighbours. This single argument, fully handled, would take up too much room; for which, and other reasons, I forbear, as I think, enough is already said, to convince the most selfish rich planter in the province, that when his influence and example is wanting, to assist the farmer, or man in low circumstances, on such a general and pressing occasion, as the present, that even self-interest alone, short-sighted, as the most devoted, to that purblind guide, cannot but frequently experience her to be, must force such a man, to think it, by no means, prudent to stand neuter; as, even to-morrow, he may, with an ill grace, anxiously wish for much greater assistance, from the man in low circumstances, than what he denies him to-day.

Now let us go to the merchant, or dealer in European goods, who must suffer very considerably, by the narrow compass his importations are confined to, by the general resolutions: But this, many of them look upon, to be the least of their hardships: What is felt most sensibly, by the generous trader, must be, the disreputation these acts of parliament, naturally bring upon his employment itself. The business of a merchant, hath been always looked upon, in trading nations, not only as very useful and respectable, but very honourable likewise; and acts of the British legislature, are not wanting, directly tending to encourage and promote that delicacy of spirit, and niceness of feeling, which an honest generous merchant, ought to have. But, is that the case, or any thing like it, of the revenue-acts? Nay, have they not, the quite contrary tendency, with regard to the American merchant, trading in British manufactures, the most material part of the British trade; insomuch, that if those odious, impolitic acts, had been entitled, acts to discountenance the sale of British manufactures, in the colonies, and to disgrace the merchant, residing in America, who trades therein, it would have been, by no means, an unsuitable title! for what a reverse! what an extreme alteration, must these gentlemen feel, between the importance of the rank, they filled in life *before*, and *since* these wretched measures were thought of: *Before*, as disposers of the goods of a country, we then, from our hearts, called, by the endearing epithet, mother; and hope, she will soon give us reason, to think her so again. I say, *before* that period, fatal to the peace and happiness, of the whole British empire, we went to the merchants stores with pleasure, and purchased there, the manufactures of Great-Britain, with no grudging hand: But now, we look upon her wares, in a manner, as poison to us; of which, though *a little*, may sometimes, when properly prepared, be found necessary, in *very desperate* cases; yet, *even then*, must be used *very sparingly*, and with the *utmost* caution. This must certainly gall the generous merchant, the man of nice and delicate feelings, in the most sensible manner; and we are sure, such men, can want no other inducement, to make them continue firm to their engagements, that they may thereby give themselves a chance, once more to enjoy the exquisite satisfaction of feeling, that the way of life, kind Providence has placed them in, is again looked upon, *in the land they live in*, with as much respect and esteem, as heretofore; and equally so, with that of their brethren, the merchants, *in* Great-Britain, which is far from being the case at present: These indeed, may suffer in point of interest, but in that

ufene: Whereas, the American merchant, not only ſuffers in that reſpect, equally with them; but what is far worſe, the reputation of his buſineſs in life, is mortally wounded at the ſame time.

What has been already ſaid, with regard to the farmers, will, in many reſpects, ſuit the mechanics: Theſe men have exerted themſelves nobly, and ſhewn inconteſtably, that neither cunning, palaver, abuſe, or, in ſhort, any thing elſe, can divert them from, ſteadily, firmly, and deliberately, promoting the common cauſe at this criſis, by every means in their power: And, as we all know, they are to be depended on, nothing farther need be ſaid to them.

To conclude. If I have not been ſo obſcure, in ſome of theſe laſt hints, as to be miſunderſtood, I ſhall think myſelf happy, and will not doubt, meeting the candid reader's indulgence. As to the *childiſh* Witling, he is extremely welcome to take any liberties with my ſtile; not only there, but in any other parts of this letter; and if he ſhould even happen, by a ſlip of the pen or preſs, to fall upon an *e*, put in the room of an *i*, or any other ſuch unpardonable blunder, he may crow and triter at it, as long, and as much as he will: For my part, I look upon all this, to be like the gum taffety of the jerkin, honeſt Triſtram ſo humourouſly deſcribes, as "*mere outſide*," *and nothing elſe*, "he may rumple and crumple, and double and creaſe, and fret and fridge it to pieces, and in ſhort, play the very Devil with it, if he pleaſe;" provided, that no "gumminеſs" be found in the inſide, the body lining, that is, the facts and arguments, advanced in ſupport of what is here ſaid, that they will ſtand the teſt, I care not a pin. If my thoughts are but worthy notice, and expreſſed in ſuch intelligible language, that no well-diſpoſed attentive reader, can be at a loſs to know my meaning; and at the ſame time, be enabled to detect any malicious *ſuggeſting* perverſions, or diſingenuous and infamous miſapplications thereof, it is all I wiſh for.

It cannot require, I am ſure, *here*, any great degree *of ſhrewdneſs*, to diſcover who is the author of this paper. However, ſhould any gentleman, whom you may think has a right to enquire, want to be better ſatisfied, you have my leave, Mr. Timothy, to declare, the real name, of

Your moſt humble Servant,

A MEMBER OF THE ASSEMBLY,
AND
SIGNER OF THE RESOLUTIONS.

An ESSAY on EDUCATION.

AT a time when a general plan of œconomy is promoted for the benefit of a community, and every perſon in it, is giving, or wiſhing to give, aſſiſtance, for the proſecution of a ſyſtem, which, in its nature, muſt be replete with divers great advantages to individuals, as well as to the public; I take leave to point out one branch of œconomy, which, I think, is neceſſary to be practiſed in this flouriſhing colony. I am induced to point it out at this juncture, becauſe, as *we* are proſecuting an œconomic plan, I think it is the duty of every one to endeavour to contribute ſomething, to make that plan as complete as the nature of it will permit.

To enlighten the mind of man, and free it from the thick miſts of native ignorance, is the greateſt, and beſt work, which human nature is capable of performing. It is this enlargement from darkneſs, which enables her to diſcern the dignity of her nature, and to poſſeſs a faint idea of the ſacred majeſty of her Creator! It is this knowledge, which makes the ſoul to ſoar above misfortune, and to preſerve her god-like freedom, even, altho' the body is bound by chains: A man, of ſuch a ſtate of mind, muſt be a free man under the Ottoman ſceptre; while, on the other hand, a mind which is invironed with the darkneſs of ignorance, muſt be in a ſtate of ſlavery, even under the Britiſh government. And, it is the virtuouſly expanded ſoul, pervading the univerſe! which approaches neareſt to the nature of its Creator; for, when he made man, he faſhioned him like unto himſelf.

A man enjoys a more extenſive proſpect, as he aſcends an hill; So does the mind become more enlightened, comprehenſive, and ſublime, as the man proceeds to ſtudy the wonderful works of nature, and hiſtories of nations. Theſe compoſe the grand eminence, from which the ſoul is to ſurvey the proſpect intended for her contemplation, in order to attain true happineſs!

Although man is vigorous, and his mind, when it has been properly cultivated, is equal to almoſt any attempt; yet, infancy is helpleſs, and even youth requires a guide. With careful fondneſs, the mother nouriſhes her infant; with benevolence, a father provides for his ſon, and he is careful to inſtruct the youth how to ſupport his body, in affluence and eaſe: But, while this ſtudy is cloſely attended to, the cultivation and enlargement of the mind, is too often unfortunately neglected. When this is the caſe, even, although the ſon receives a handſome fortune, from the induſtry of his parent; yet, if he has ſo much reaſon, as to diſcover his ignorance, he muſt always repine at his lot, and ever after wiſh, that his father had been more careful of the one thing needful-- the improvement of his underſtanding:--- That, he had applied ſome part of that fortune, which he intended to give him, as a furnace, to purify and refine his ſentiments; and, as a tutor, to teach him to adjuſt and range them, in the moſt advantageous order, and to deliver them with elegance and perſpicuity, upon uſeful ſubjects: Thus he would have been able to have enjoyed his parent's bounty, and to have been an ornament to his country.

SYLVANUS is a man in this unfortunate ſituation: He, from the induſtry of his parent, inherited an ample fortune, and ſtrength of conſtitution: But, alas! the old gentleman was either too parſimonious to give him a liberal education, or, from his own ignorance, thought it could not be of advantage to him; and therefore, taught him to ride, hunt, and ſhoot, by way of amuſement; and every morning, inſtructed him to endeavour to amaſs a large fortune, and make that purſuit the grand buſineſs of his life. Hence, it is, that SYLVANUS appears, to a great diſadvantage, in every polite company, and betrays his ignorance in almoſt every ſentence he utters. His large eſtate lays him under a neceſſity of ſeeing company; but, as he is ſenſible of his misfortune, he is always in pain, leſt his gueſts ſhould find out his groſs ignorance; and he ſecretly laments, that he is not capable of behaving, in that entertaining and agreeable manner in which they do. His fortune, ſo far from being of a real advantage to him, places his imperfections only in a more conſpicuous point of view, and however well his acquaintance in general, behave to him, yet now and then, he muſt, unavoidably, meet with ſome rude wag or other, who will mortify him, with a cruel jeſt, which muſt make him ridiculous to the company: And, in his abſence, men of an illiberal turn of mind, will treat his character with ridiculous merriment, and compare him to an awkward clown, in regal apparel.

How fearful ſhould every parent be, leſt his ſon ſhould meet with ſuch a fate? How induſtrious, to furniſh him with ways and means to avoid it? What can be a more proper method, than to erect, in this colony, a *ſeminary* of uſeful learning, for the benefit of our hopeful and numerous youth? where a parent could ſuperintend, and examine the gradual improvement of his ſon; and, if he ſhould not be capable of doing it, to procure ſome friend to act for him.---By this means, thoſe years, which are allotted for the education of a youth, could not be miſ-ſpent: Beſides, that the parent would have an opportunity of finding out the particular turn and diſpoſition of his ſon; to reclaim him from bad habits, and to direct his ſtudy, to the object to which his genius is adapted. Locke thought, that the very welfare and proſperity of a ſtate, ſo much depended upon the well educating of children, that he earneſtly adviſes every one, nay, he ſays it is his duty, to ſet his helping hand, "to promote, every where, that way of training up youth, which is the eaſieſt, ſhorteſt, and likelieſt, to produce virtuous, uſeful, and able men, in their diſtinct callings: Though, that muſt be taken care of, is the gentleman's calling: For, if thoſe of that rank, are, by their education, once ſet right, they will quickly bring all the reſt into order."

Many parents in this country, have ſo far done their duty, as to have ſent their children abroad for an education, which they could not have received at home: And, of courſe, large ſums, very large ſums of money, have been, and are annually, remitted to maintain them, which, in effect, is ſo much money loſt to the province. The Northern colonies, for ſome time, uſed the ſame practice, but ſome of them, have prudently diſcontinued the cuſtom, and have had their youth as well inſtructed in their colleges at home, as they could have been in the colleges abroad: Beſides, that their preſent mode of education, is attended with more ſatisfaction, and leſs expence to the parties, and but little charge to the province.

Why cannot we imitate ſo ſucceſsful an example? Certainly it is worthy of the public's moſt ſerious conſideration; not only, becauſe, if ſuch a meaſure ſhould be carried into execution, in this country, it would be of the moſt uſeful œconomy, in point of the difference of expence, attending the education of our youth; but, that it would be a means of keeping large ſums of money in the province, for the improvement of it, and enrichment of her inhabitants; which, otherwiſe, would be ſent abroad, to the benefit of other countries.---Such a plan, would engage men of real learning to come amongſt us; and plant the arts and ſciences in a region, which, but a very few years ſince, was the ſeat of barbariſm and ignorance. In every ſtate, which hath been renowned for true policy, great rewards were always held out, to invite ſuch ſtrangers to become members of the ſociety: And in proportion, as the arts and ſciences were more encouraged in any one ſtate, than among her neighbours, in the ſame degree, did that ſtate, excell her neighbours, in thoſe arts which give conſequence to a ſtate, eaſy and ſafety to her inhabitants. The Romans were perfectly ſenſible of this political truth, and wherever they went, they always invited the arts and ſciences to follow.

Learning and Rome, alike in Empire grew,
And Arts ſtill follow'd, where her Eagles flew.

ASHLEY-RIVER,
Nov. 6, 1769.

CAROLINACUS.

SOUTH-CAROLINA.

By the Honourable WILLIAM BULL, *Eſquire, Lieutenant-Governor and Commander in Chief, in and over His Majeſty's ſaid Province,*

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS I have this Day prorogued the General Aſſembly of this Province, to Tueſday the Twenty-eighth Inſtant, in order then to proceed upon the Diſpatch of Public Buſineſs: I DO THEREFORE, by and with the Advice of his Majeſty's Honourable Council, publiſh this my Proclamation, notifying the ſame; hereby requiring all Perſons concerned to take due Notice thereof, and give their Attendance accordingly.

GIVEN under my Hand, and the Great Seal of the ſaid Province, at CHARLES-TOWN, *this ſeventh Day of November, in the Year of our Lord* 1769, *and in the Tenth Year of His Majeſty's Reign.*

WILLIAM BULL.

By His Honour's Command,
THOMAS SKOTTOWE, *Secretary.*

GOD SAVE THE KING.

The European Intelligence, received by Captain Carter from Briſtol, Charles-Town News, Advertiſements, &c. not inſerted in this Sheet, will be publiſhed in a Supplement, on Tueſday next.

Timothy's Marine Liſt.

Nov.	Arrivals at Charles-Town,	From
3d.	Sloop St. George, George Judkin,	Bermuda
5th.	Ship Flora, William Carter,	Briſtol
	Sr. Charming Betſey, Geo. Aug. Young,	St. Auguſtine
6th.	Scooner Nancy, John Bowditch,	Salem
	Scooner Elizabeth, George Tyler,	Georgia
8th.	Brigt. Seaflower, Richard Nicholls,	Penſacola
	Brigt. Matty, James Moodie,	Glaſgow
Nov.	Cleared,	For
3d.	Ship Cato, William Gill,	Liverpoole
	Brigt. Edinburgh, Robt. Alexander,	Jamaica
4th.	Ship Nelly & Hannah, Zachariah Norman,	Antigua
	Snow Ruby, William Bright,	Briſtol
	Brigt. Charming Betſey, William Thompſon,	Dominica
	Scooner William, John Jewer,	Honduras
	Scooner Fortune, Robert Mather,	St. Chriſtopher
	Scooner Hawke, Norris Thomſon,	St. Auguſtine
	Scooner Liberty, William Giekie,	St. Auguſtine
	Scooner Polly, Samuel Stone,	St. Auguſtine
	Sloop Wanchy, Samuel Caſs,	St. Auguſtine
5th.	Sloop Little Betſey, Downham Newton,	N. Providence
6th.	Sloop Charming Polly, Eraſmus Hanſon,	Cape-Fear
7th.	His Majeſty's Sloop *Tryal*, Capt. *Wm. Phillips*,	Jamaica
8th.	Scooner Margaret, Benjamin Barton,	St. Auguſtine
9th.	Sloop Sally, Joſeph Blewer,	Philadelphia
	Remain in Sound or cleared,	For
	Ship Liberty, John Laſley,	Briſtol
	Ship Pennant, James Campbell,	Liverpoole
	Ship Le Mentor, Pierre Mellet,	Bourdeaux
	Sloop Jamaica Packet, Francis Dickinſon,	Jamaica
	Entered in, between this and our next.	For
	Ship Reynolds, John Nunns,	Grenada
	Sloop Elizabeth, James Gilcriſt,	Barbados
	Sloop Benjamin, Nathaniel Dickinſon,	St. Chriſtopher
	Entered out, and loading.	For
	Ship London, Alexander Curling,	London
	Ship Heart-of-Oak, Henry Gunn,	Liſbon
	Ship Dolphin, Henry Simblett,	London
	Snow Betty, Angus McLarty,	Liſbon
	Brigt. Prince of Wales, Alexander Clark,	Oporto
	Snow Exbury, Jacob Woolf,	Antigua
	Daily Arrivals in Port.	
	Ship Betſey, Benjamin Lockyer,	
	Ship Mary, James Gordon,	Cork
	Snow Sally, Richard Purſt,	Cork
	Brigt. Harriot, Charles Dawſon,	Cork
	Brigantine Smyth, John Monteieff,	
	Brigt. Carolina-Society, Clement Conyers,	
	Brigantine Kitty, John Collins,	
	Brigt. Auguſtine Packet, Richard Savery,	
	Polacre Amable Maria, Franciſco Luzardo,	Cadiz
	Sloop Sally, Peter Schermerhorn,	New-York
	Sloop Hope, Francis Williams,	
	Sloop Charles-Town, John Leayeraft,	

New Advertiſements.

THE GENERAL COMMITTEE advertiſe, that the Time is expired, during which the *Subſcribers, to the Reſolutions* of this Province, could *purchaſe* any Kind of *European* or *Eaſt-India Goods*, excepting COALS and SALT, from any *Maſter of Veſſel, tranſient Perſon*, or *Non-Subſcriber*: And that the Time is alſo expired, for *purchaſing* or *ſelling* NEGROES from any Place except ſuch as may arrive directly from the Coaſt of *Africa*: And it is hoped, that every Perſon concerned, will ſtrictly adhere to the Reſolutions.

WEBB & DOUGHTY,

Have juſt imported, in the HEART-OF-OAK, *Capt.* GUNN, *from* LONDON, *and the laſt Veſſels from* BRISTOL;

A LARGE and WELL-ASSORTED

CARGO of GOODS:

Which, amongſt a Variety of other Articles, conſiſt of the following; and will be ſold at as *reaſonable Prices*, as at any Store in *Charles-Town*: And they will be greatly obliged for a Continuance of their Friends Favours.

A Variety of IRONMONGERY, Plantation, Carpenters, Bricklayers, Coopers, and Smiths Tools, three to Twenty-penny Nails, ſheathing, drawing, and Spike Ditto, Iron Pots, dry Paints, Ditto ground in Oil, Train and Linſeed Oil, beſt Florence Ditto, Durham Muſtard, Pickles, ſingle and double-refined Sugar, Raiſins and Currants, Pepper and Spices, Perfumery of all Kinds, Kippin's Pigtail, Rogers's and Oronoko Tobacco, Weſton's high and low-toaſt Snuff, two rich 3-4th wide white flowered Manthas, a blue and pink flowered Ditto, one Piece of richeſt black Paduſoy, crimſon, black, blue, and white flowered Sattins, a few rich Sattin Hats and Cloaks, faſhionable Bonnets, very neat Brocade, Sattin, Ruſſel, and Callimanco Pumps, Mens and Boy's neat Leather Ditto, coarſe black-grain'd Ditto for Negroes, Mens and Boy's faſhionable Hats; great Choice of dark-ground Cottons and Callicoes, Cotton Bed Furniture, India Chints and Perſians, Huckaback; a large Aſſortment of Damaſk and Diaper Table-Cloths and Napkins, IRISH SHIRTING and SHEETING LINEN, immediately from the Factors, and inferior to none imported into this Province, Dowlas, Oſnabrigs, Heſſans and brown Rolls; a freſh Supply of Ribbons, with ſeveral Pieces of rich Thread and Blond Laces, plain and flowered Gauzes for Ladies Caps, very handſome Gauze Handkerchers, purple and white Kid Gloves and Mitts, Girl's coloured Ditto, Dove-coloured, blue, pink, and brown figured Luteſtrings and Maſquerades for Ladies Winter Wear, Callimancoes, and a few Pieces of Diamontees, for Houſe Wenches Wear; ſeveral Pieces of the moſt faſhionable ſuperfine Cloths, coarſe Ditto, with all neceſſary Trimmings, German Serges, ſcarlet, blue, and brown Bath Coating, Ditto Whitneys, purple Half-Thicks, Swanſkin and Flannels, white and coloured Plains exceeding reaſonable; ſcarlet and crimſon Hair-Shag; ſeveral Bags of Gold Buttons, Pruſſian Bindings, and Hat Lace, 3-4, 11 Nail, and Yard-wide Linen and Cotton Checks, blue Furniture Ditto, a Piece of neat Cotton Quilting, figured and corded Dimities, Bed Ticks, 9-4th, 10-4th Flanders Ditto; a great Variety of CHINA Diſhes, oval and round, Plates and Tureens; FRENCH-HORNS and VIOLINS; ſeveral of Wilſon's neat Fowling Pieces, of a proper Length; two elegant Trencher-bow and Column-bow front Stoves, with Fenders complete, Wilton and Scotch Carpetting, Painted Floor-Cloths, Mens faſhionable Surtout-Coats, brown Kerſey, and blue Duffil Great Coats, Fearnought blue Jackets, proper for Boat Negroes; a large Aſſortment of HOSIERY from the Manufactory; a Cheſt of well flavoured Bohea and Hyſon Tea, juſt opened; Bridport, Ruſſia, and Raven's Duck.

They alſo continue to keep an Aſſortment of SHIP-CHANDLERY, which their Friends may be ſupplied with.

N. B. COUNTRY-PRODUCE taken in Payment.

To be SOLD by public VENDUE,

On Thurſday *the* 16th *Inſtant* (November) *at the Houſe of* ALEXANDER ALEXANDER, *on the Bay; the Sale to begin at* 3 *o'Clock in the Forenoon,*

ALL the HOUSHOLD FURNITURE belonging to the Partnerſhip of D'ELLIENT & ALEXANDER, conſiſting of moſt Articles neceſſary in a Family.

For LONDON, or any Port in BRITAIN;
(To ſail as ſoon as any Thing offers,)
THE SHIP
BETSEY,
BENJAMIN LOCKYER, *Maſter.*

AN extraordinary faſt-ſailing Ship; about 7 or 800 Barrels of Rice Burthen. For Freight or Paſſage, apply to ſaid Maſter, or to THOMAS SHIRLEY.

For LONDON,
THE SHIP LONDON,
ALEXANDER CURLING, *Maſter.*

FOR Freight of Rice, Indico, Deer-Skins, or Paſſage (having moſt excellent Accommodations) apply to ſaid Captain on Board, or to ANDREW LORD.

N. B. Said ANDREW LORD, will give Caſh for half-dreſſed DEER-SKINS, and Deer-Skins in the Hair.

For LISBON or OPORTO,
THE SHIP FLORA,
WILLIAM CARTER, *Maſter.*

BURTHEN about 700 Barrels of Rice; will be ready to take on Board in Eight Days. For Freight or Paſſage (having good Accommodations) apply to ſaid Maſter, at CHAMPNEYS's Wharf, or to HENRY LAURENS.

To be Lett, and entered on immediately,

THE HOUSE in Tradd-Street, lately occupied by the Subſcriber, oppoſite to Meſſrs. MANSELL, CORBETT, & ROBERTS: Its Situation is as good as any in Town, for the Dry Goods Buſineſs. Enquire of Mr. THOMAS GRIMBALL, or JOHN BENFIELD.

N. B. Any Perſon taking the ſame, may have the Shelves and Glaſs Caſes, fitted up in the Manner they formerly were.

CHARLES-TOWN, OCTOBER 14, 1769.

The ASSESSORS *and* COLLECTORS *of the* PUBLIC TAX, *for the Parishes of* ST. PHILIP *and* ST. MICHAEL, CHARLES-TOWN,

Hereby give Notice,

THAT they will have finished their Assessment, by WEDNESDAY the 22d of next Month; at which Time, a Duplicate thereof will be posted at the Guard-House for the 10 following Days, being to the Time prescribed by Law; during which Time, they will attend at the House of Mr. ELISHA POINSETT, from the Hours of Nine to Twelve in the Forenoon, and from Two to Five in the Afternoon, in Order that all Persons who think themselves over rated, may swear off. *And they give this further Notice,* That they will begin to attend, to receive the Taxes, at the said House, on TUESDAY the 5th of DECEMBER, and to continue as the Law directs, at the hours above mentioned.

ARTHUR PERONNEAU,
PETER MAZYCK,
GEORGE ANCRUM,
THOMAS YOUNG.

PAUL TOWNSEND

Has just imported, in the LONDON, ALEXANDER CURLING, *Master, from* LONDON,

A large ASSORTMENT of GOODS,

Fit for the present and approaching SEASON;

Amongst which are,

WHITE, blue, and green Plains; London Duffils; striped Flannels; embossed Serges; ready-made Cloaths; superfine Broad Cloths, with suitable Trimmings; German Serges; Shalloons; Callimancoes; Durants; Tammies; Sagathies; large blue and green Rugs; Stroudsi; neat Worsted Stuffs, proper for Negro Wenches Gowns; Mens and Women's Worsted, Thread, and Cotton Hose; blue, green, and crimson Hair Shag; blue and black Manchester Velvet; Irish Shirting, and Sheeting Linens; British Osnabrugs; Weston's best low and high dry'd Snuff; Ironmongery; Nails of all Sizes; Men's Felt, Castor, and Beaver Hats; Hoses; best London made Callimanco Shoes, with a Variety of other Articles usually imported: Likewise Wine, Rum, Sugar, Salt, Bar-Iron, &c. &c.---which he will sell on the most reasonable Terms, at his Store in BROAD-STREET.

ALEXANDER GILLON

Has just imported, in the LONDON, *Captain* CURLING, *from* LONDON,

A Few Pieces of very handsome plain and striped Lutestrings; flowered and plain Sattins; Persians; a Variety of beautiful printed Cottons, from 12*s.* 6*d.* to 40*s.* per Yard; large figured Cotton Bed Patterns; Marseilles Bed Quilts; Cottons and Cambletts for Negro Wenches Gowns; 3-4 and Yard wide Cambricks and Lawns; large and small Bath Stoves, with new fashioned Wire Fenders; Brass and Steel Fenders, of different Sizes; flowered, japanned, and plain Tea Urns; best broad Hoes, falling Axes, and other Plantation Tools; Bohea Tea; Loaf Sugar; Black Pepper, and Spices. A complete Assortment of Ship-Chandlery; best Rifle-Powder, Shot, and Bar Lead; Cotton and Wool Cards; Slops of all Kinds, well made; Beaver and napt Surtout Coats; from 5*l.* to 7*l.* 10*s.* scarlet Cloaks; sewing Silk of all Colours; Threads; Pins and Needles; Women's neat Callimanco Shoes and Pumps, Leather Ditto, Men's Ditto, Children's Ditto, of all Sizes; Men's, Women's, and Boy's Hats; best London Duffil Blankets; coarse Yorkshire Cloths; white and blue Plains; mill'd Coverlids; and sundry other Articles, usually imported; all which were bought from the best Hands, for ready Money, and are to be SOLD VERY CHEAP, at his Store in Broad-Street, near the Bay.

N. B. A few Kegs of Prunes, at 3*s.* 9*d.* per Pound.

For any Port in the STREIGHTS, SPAIN, or PORTUGAL,

THE SNOW

BETTY,

ANGUS M'LARTY, Master,

BURTHEN Five Hundred and Fifty Barrels of Rice. Is now ready to take in. For Freight or Passage, apply to said Master, at Mr. Burns's new Wharf; or to

TORRANS POAUG, & Co.

Charles-Town, Oct. 12, 1769.

Mansell, Corbett, & Roberts,

HAVE IMPORTED, in the PORTLAND, *Capt.* JAMES WILSON, *from* LONDON,

WHITE, blue, green and brown PLAINS, Blankets, Persians, Taffaties, Ducapes, Lutestrings, white, black, and flowered Sattin, Ribbons, English Chints, India Ditto, with and without Borders, Irish Linens, Russia and Irish Sheeting-Linen, Turky Figs, distilled Vinegar for Pickles, Perfumery, Silver Thimbles, Smoak Jacks, Mens and Womens Saddle-Trees, London Port Wine, Arrack, Porter, green Windsor Chairs---Fifty Stands of ARMS, with Bayonets; Silver-plated Tankards, new-fashioned Bottle-stands, Gun-chargers, very useful in Deer-hunting; Gun Rings, which prevent Negroes from making Use of their Master's Fire-arms; AQUABUSADE, a very fine Healer of green Wounds, cheap Stuffs for Negro-Wenches Gowns, black and green Hair Shag, Marseilles Quilting for Ladies Petticoats, and Marseilles Bed Quilts, India Ribbons, battle Gun-Powder, Marble Slabs, japanned Waiters, Tea-Tables, and Tea-Chests, Glass Pyramids, from £. 10 to £. 11, Marble Mortars and Pestles, black Feathers for Ladies riding-Hats, Field Quilts, Ravens Duck, with a general Assortment of other European and East-India Goods, to be sold very cheap, at their Store in Tradd-Street.

Also, CORDAGE, at 4*l.* per C. Wright, by the Coil.---MANSA in Boxes, very cheap---a handsome new PHAETON---Ell-wide MUSLINS, at 3*s.* 6*d.* per Yard, Cash, by the Piece---Eight-Day CLOCKS, to be sold cheap, for Cash. t. f.

ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of GEORGE SEAMAN, deceased, are hereby requested to pay off their respective Debts immediately; and those to whom the said Estate may be indebted, are desired to give in their Accounts, properly attested, that we may be enabled to close the Affairs thereof, as speedily as possible.

JAMES LENNOX,
DAVID DEAS,
WILLIAM LENNOX,
JOHN DEAS. } EXECUTORS.

t. f.

SALES by the Provost-Marshal.

On TUESDAY *the fourteenth Day of* NOVEMBER, *will be sold at public Vendue, at the usual Place in* CHARLES-TOWN,

ALL that valuable PLANTATION, or TRACT of LAND, on Stono Swamp, containing in the Whole about 519 Acres, more or less, that is to say, one Tract of 419 Acres, more or less, butting and bounding, Southwardly, on Land late of Joseph Fuller, deceased; South-Easterly, on the Parsonage Land; North-Easterly, on Land late of Henry Williamson, deceased; and North-Westerly, on Land of Thomas Farr, sen.

One other Tract of 100 Acres, more or less, and adjoining to the above, bounding, Easterly, on Land late of John Farr, deceased; Southwardly, on Part of a Tract of 300 Acres, granted to Nicholas Madder; and to the Westward, on Land late of Joseph Fuller, deceased. On the above Land is a good Dwelling-House, and other convenient Buildings, late the Property of Nathan Smith, deceased, and sold under Execution, by

ROGER PINCKNEY, *P. M.*

In whose Hands the Plats and original Grants of the above Lands may be seen; and as a Dispute some Time since subsisted, between Mr. Thomas Fuller and late Proprietor, concerning some Part of the above Lands, and which has not yet been settled; the Person or Persons therefore, purchasing the said Lands, are desired to take Notice thereof, as the Land will be sold with all its Incumbrances.

N. B. The Purchaser may have Twelve Months Credit, giving Security, and paying Interest.

On Thursday *the 14th Day of* December *next, will be sold at public Vendue, at the House of Mr.* ANTHONY POUNCEY, *on* Pedee, *sundry valuable* PLANTATIONS *or* TRACTS *of* LAND, *viz.*

ONE Tract of 450 Acres, and one of 200 Acres, more or less, making together, a valuable and complete Plantation; whereon the said Pouncey now lives. On it is a good Brick Dwelling-House, with every other useful Building necessary on a Plantation, and is generally esteemed to be as good for Rice, Indico, and Hemp, as any in the Province: Bounded Eastwardly by Pedee-River, Southwardly by Lands now or late of Bartholomew Ball's and Gideon Ellis, and Northwardly by Land vacant at the Time of the original grant.

One Tract of 100 Acres, bounded Eastwardly by Pedee-River, Westwardly and Southwardly by vacant Land, and Northwardly on Land of Andrew Slann.

One Tract of 100 Acres, bounded Eastwardly by said River, Westwardly and Southwardly by vacant Land, and Northwardly by Land of William Jones.

One Tract of 100 Acres, bounded Eastwardly by said River, Westwardly and Southwardly by vacant Land, and Northwardly by Land of Andrew Slann.

One Tract of 200 Acres, bounded South-Eastwardly by said River, North-Eastwardly by Land laid out to John Westfield and Hardy Cornecil, and Westwardly by Land then vacant.

One Tract of 200 Acres, bounded Westwardly by said River, Eastwardly by Land of Isaac Nichols and Thomas Lilly, Northwardly by Land of Isaac Nichols, and Land late of William James, now Pouncey's, and Southwardly on Andrew Slann's Land.

One Tract of 200 Acres, bounded Westwardly by said River, and on all other Sides by Land vacant at the Time of the original Grant.

One Tract of 400 Acres, bounded Northwardly by Anthony Pouncey's Land, Eastwardly and Westwardly by Land vacant at the Time of the original Grant, and Southwardly and South-Eastwardly by Land of Andrew Slann and vacant Land.

One Tract of 100 Acres, bounded on all Sides by Land vacant at the Time of the original Grant.

Most of the Lands are very good in Quality, and the original Plats and Grants, may be seen in the Hands of Mr. JOSEPH BROWN, in George-Town.

At the same Time and Place, will be sold,

A LARGE Stock of Cattle, Hogs, and Sheep, together with the remaining Part of the Crop, and Plantation Tools: Being late the Property of ANTHONY POUNCEY, and sold under Execution, by ROGER PINCKNEY, *P. M.*

A YOUNG SWISS, lately arrived, wants a Place, either to attend a Gentleman, or as a Coachman; and may be treated with at PETER GIRAUD's, Stocking-weaver, in King-Street,---Who has two Cases of London-made Silver-Handle Knives and Forks, a Parcel of fine Holland Shirts, and a Quantity of fine Ounce Threads, to sell.

RUN AWAY from the Subscriber, two NEGRO FELLOWS, named HARRY and VENTER: HARRY is about Twenty-six Years of Age, five Feet six Inches high, speaks tolerable good English, and has lost a Finger off his right Hand: VENTER is about the same Size and Age: They had on when they went away, white Negro Cloth Jackets and Breeches. Whoever takes up the said Negroes, and delivers them to the Warden of the Work-House, to John Swint, or to Paul Smiser, in Charles-Town, shall receive Five Pounds Reward for each of them, and reasonable Charges will be paid by MARY GEIGER.

PHILIP HAWKINS & Co.

Have imported, in the HEART-OF-OAK, *Capt.* GUNN,

A Large Assortment of LINEN DRAPERY, consisting of Irish Linens and Sheetings; Silesias, and other German Linens; narrow Russia Linens; Huckabacks, Diapers, and Damasks, in Table-Cloths and Pieces; Long Lawns; Yard wide and 6-4 plain and flowered Clear Lawns; plain and flowered Lawn Aprons and Handkerchers; plain and flowered Muslins, 3-8 and 6-4 Book Ditto, fine Tambour worked Ditto, in Suits of Aprons, Ruffles, and Handkerchers; a great Variety of printed Linens, Cottons, and Callicoes, Gown and Furniture Patterns, &c. Also a small Parcel of very fine India Taffaties, and India Chints; a few Pieces of superfine Broad Cloths; a Quantity of low priced Cambletts, Callimancoes, &c. Men and Women's coarse Worsted Hose, and Men's strong Shoes; Hyson, Green, and Bohea Teas; Loaf-Sugar; and Black Pepper; several very handsome Fire Grates, and common Ditto: Which, with a large Assortment of Nails; Locks and Hinges; Workmen's Tools in general; and most Sorts of Iron and Hardware Articles, will be sold on their usual low Terms, at their Store in Tradd-Street, lately occupied by John Edwards and Co.

N. B. A small Parcel of Anchors and Graplins, to be sold at 15*l.* per Hundred.

GEORGE GREENLAND

Informs his Friends and Customers,

THAT he continues to carry on the FACTORAGE BUSINESS, and will be much obliged to them for a Continuance of their Favours, as they may depend on his giving the greatest Attention to their Interest. He has removed into Elliott-Street, next Door to Mr. Elisha Poinsett's: Where Letters or Orders, left for him, will be punctually complied with.

WILLIAM SIMPSON

Has just imported, in the Heart-of-Oak, *Captain* Gunn, *& other Vessels from* BRITAIN,

AN ASSORTMENT OF GOODS

Amongst which are the following Articles,

FOUR-fourth and 6-4th Needlework Lawns, sprigged and bordered Aprons, double Handkerchers and Ruffles on superfine Lawns, Jaconet and Book Muslin, black, olive, claret, purple, blue, and Scarlet Velverets; Cradle Covers, common and quilted Cotton Counterpanes, quilted Petticoats, Cotton Gowns, Yorkshire Plains, Linseys, Corded Duroys, German Cord, black Jeans, superfine India Jeans, Thicksetts, Diapers, Silk and Muslin Handkerchers, superfine Sattinet, Damascus, Tobines, Mozeens and India Check, with most other Articles usually imported. Whoever inclines to purchase, may be supplied at his Store in Broad-Street, formerly occupied by Mr. Thomas Adam.

N. B. Yellow and white STONE WARE.

GEORGE THOMSON

Has just imported, in the HEART-OF-OAK, *Capt.* GUNN,

HIS Assortment of WINTER GOODS, in which are Broad Cloths and Trimmings; Bath Coating; Duffils; Linseys, &c. Which, with many other Articles, too tedious to mention, and those formerly imported, he will sell on the most reasonable Terms, at his Store in Tradd-Street.

N. B. A few Dozens of WHALE BONE to be disposed of.

To be SOLD,

On THURSDAY *the Twenty-third Day of* NOVEMBER *Instant, on the Premises,*

TWO valuable PLANTATIONS, *viz.* one on the Congrees, adjoining to Mr. Webb's, containing 100 Acres, as rich a Plantation as most in the Province; with a good Dwelling-House thereon: About 50 Acres clear, and under good Fence, excellent for either Corn, Wheat, Hemp, or Indico; most conveniently situated for either a Store or Tavern, and a good Place for a Ferry, the public Road going by the Door of the Dwelling-House: It is also as good a Place for either, or both Saw-Mill and Grist-Mill, as any in the Province, on the Congaree Creek, &c.

Likewise 150 Acres, on Six-Mile Creek, about one Mile from the above; being good for Timber, Rice, or Indico, and is so particularly situated, as to suit the above Tract.

At the same Time and Place, will also be sold,

A Stock of HORSES and HOUSHOLD GOODS.

The Conditions will be made known on the Day of Sale, by MICHAEL LEITNER.

To be Lett,

(And entered on immediately.)

THE HOUSE wherein Mrs. ELIZABETH HACKET, deceased, lately lived, containing twelve good Rooms, and other Conveniencies. Enquire of

(c. t. f.) THOMAS GRIMBALL, Jun.

RUN-AWAY some Time in May, 1768, from the Subscriber at SAMPITT, a Negro Fellow, named LEEDS: he is about 28 years of Age, of a yellowish Complexion, 5 Feet 8 Inches high, stout and well made, and is very artful; he is supposed to be harboured about Santee, where he has many Relations: ONE HUNDRED POUNDS Curreney Reward will be paid by the Subscriber to any Person who will apprehend the said Fellow, and deliver him to John Calvert, or the Warden of the Work-House in Charles-Town, or to the Subscriber at SAMPITT, or the like Sum to any Person giving Information of his being harboured by a white Person, or FIFTY POUNDS, if by a Negro, on due Proof, by

FRANCIS WITHERS.

SOUTH-CAROLINA.

DANIEL LEGARE, jun. who is in Custody of the Provost-Marshal, by Virtue of three Writs of Capias ad Respondendum, one at the Suit of Richard Grubb, and Alexander Watson, one at the Suit of Thomas Shubrick, and Richard Shubrick, and one at the Suit of Edmund Gomond, having petitioned the Honourable the Justices of his Majesty's Court of Common Pleas, that he may be admitted to the Benefit of the Act made for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors: IT IS ORDERED, That the said Richard Grubb, Alexander Watson, Thomas Shubrick, Richard Shubrick, and Edmund Gomond, and all others to whom the said Petitioner is any Wise indebted, be, and they are hereby summoned, and have Notice, to appear at the usual Place of Judicature, at the first Sitting of the Court of Common Pleas or General Sessions, which shall happen three Months after the Publication hereof, to shew Cause, if any they can, why the said Petitioner should not have the Prayer of his Petition granted.

Solomon Legare, sen. to whom Part of the Petitioner's Estate is under Mortgage, is summoned to be and appear, at the Time and Place above mentioned, to render an Account, upon Oath, of what is really and bona fide due upon the said Mortgage, upon Pain of having the same deemed fraudulent.

JAMES JOHNSTON, D. C. C. P.

Pleas-Office, Oct. 18th, 1769.

Charles-Town, Nov. 1st, 1769.

AGREEABLE to the directions of an act of the general assembly of this province, intituled, "an act "to regulate the PRICE and ASSIZE of BREAD:"

I HAVE enquired the price of FLOUR, and find that imported from the *Northern* colonies to be at *five pounds* and *fifteen shillings, per hundred* lb. weight, and *Carolina* Flour at *three pounds* and *fifteen shillings*, (being both used by the bakers); at which price the HALF CROWN loaves must weigh, as follows:

Of NORTHWARD Flour.	lb.	oz.	dwt	Of CAROLINA Flour.	lb.	oz.	dwt
White,	1	13	0	White,	2	11	0
Wheaten,	2	11	8	Wheaten,	4	0	8
Houshold,	3	10	0	Houshold,	5	6	0

Of which all Bakers of Bread are required to take due notice. BENJAMIN SIMONS, Com. Gen.

CHARLES-TOWN: Printed by PETER TIMOTHY.